

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 27, 1921.

TO ENSLAVE WORKERS
TRUTH COMING OUT
THE PEOPLE VS. MOONEY
THE OPEN-SHOPPER'S REASONING
"TWO VICIOUS LABOR AGITATORS"

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

THE LABOR CLARION

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It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

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THE LABOR CLARION, LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205. Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 48 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd and Mondays, Terminal Hotel, 60 Market Street.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.

Beer Drivers—177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bolermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple; headquarters, 2923 16th St.

Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.

James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 535 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.

Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 433—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia. Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk. Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny. Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stewart. Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Federation of Teachers—Meets at Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m. Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1

—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursday, 10 Embarcadero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday at 442 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.

Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Stewart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sheet Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Tiv. Hall, Albion Ave.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Shipfitters No. 9.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangie Hall, 24th and Folsom.

United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.

Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.

Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



*Market at Fifth
San Francisco*

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XX

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1921

No. 17

To Enslave Workers

By Clint C. Houston

With a frankness that indicates confidence in his ability to carry out autocratic decrees, Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation asserts that before orders are accepted from them building contractors must furnish satisfactory guarantee that structural steel and iron will not be erected by employees belonging to labor unions. He was testifying Thursday, December 16, before the New York State Legislative Committee, which is investigating the building and housing situation in New York City.

His interrogator was Samuel Untermeyer, attorney for the Investigating Committee, who is said to be the largest individual stockholder in Bethlehem Steel. This incident discloses how small a part little and big stockholders play in shaping the policies of great corporations. Notwithstanding Mr. Untermeyer owns more stock in Bethlehem Steel than either Charles M. Schwab, chairman of the executive committee, or President Grace, he evidently has no influence in directing the affairs of the corporation. In fact, Mr. Untermeyer told President Grace that the corporation's policy was unwise; that he believed in collective bargaining and would favor employment of union men in preference to non-union workers.

While frankly admitting that it was the purpose of Bethlehem to fight union labor to its death, if possible, Mr. Grace claimed for himself and his corporation the right and privilege of becoming associated with other corporations to fix prices, conditions under which their products would be sold, wages for labor and the policy controlling tens of thousands of breadwinners. No more brutal disregard of public interests was ever displayed than that of the Bethlehem Steel autocrat.

Before Mr. Grace took the witness chair five horny-handed structural iron workers who had been "booted out of jobs" because they had the temerity to join labor unions gave testimony, having been brought from Pennsylvania for this purpose by the committee.

Harry W. Lazette of Pittsburgh said he had worked as foreman for the American Bridge Company, a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, but was discharged when he joined the Structural Iron Workers' Union.

Coney Sunday testified that he worked for the American Bridge Company five years and apparently gave satisfaction until he joined Local Union No. 314 of Pittsburgh. "I was immediately discharged and my name placed on the blacklist," he said.

Thomas Corcoran, for 34 years a structural iron worker, testified that he had applied to the Bridge Company for a job in answer to a newspaper advertisement. "When they discovered I was a union man the guards threw me over the fence and told me never to come back." Two other union iron workers gave similar testimony.

When President Grace later in his testimony stated that he fought against unionism "out of interest for the workers," a laugh spread over the big audience that packed the Aldermanic Chamber in the New York City Hall. The experiences related by the structural iron worker witnesses had not left fertile soil for Mr. Grace's spies of industrial philanthropy.

The steel king frankly confessed to the commit-

tee that these charges were true and admitted that the presidents of two large construction companies had complained to him because they could not buy fabricated steel from the Bethlehem.

"Do I understand that your company refused to sell fabricated steel to any builder or contractor who will not conform to what you call 'open shop' principles?" asked Mr. Untermeyer.

"That's right," replied Mr. Grace.

Further testimony disclosed that the same conditions applied to Philadelphia, and would be extended to other cities later.

"Do you know of any man or builder who can get fabricated steel for construction in the city of New York without subscribing to your policy?" asked Mr. Untermeyer.

"I don't," replied Mr. Grace.

"Do you know of any place where they can get it?"

"I don't."

"Assuming that builders cannot get steel except by subscribing to the conditions that they will not erect it under union conditions, do you think that is a proper thing?"

"I think it is a proper thing, yes."

"In other words, you think it is a proper thing for manufacturers throughout this country to get together and dictate to the builders in the different cities of the country whether or not they will erect steel on union principles, or on open shop principles?"

"I firmly believe that any character of relations or association, to support and protect the open shop principle of giving services by any character of laboring man in this country, is a good thing, yes."

"Do you believe in what is known as collective bargaining?"

"I have never liked the term 'collective bargaining.'"

"Don't you know that the War Board tried to put in a system of collective bargaining in your concern and you would not stand for it?"

"We did put in a system of employees' representation, if that is the same thing."

"You deny to your employees, don't you, the right of acting jointly with other employees or with you and your association?"

"We would not recognize it."

On the preceding day, Wednesday, December 15, Paul Starrett, president of the Thompson-Starrett Construction Co., and Louis Horowitz, president of the George A. Fuller Co., the two largest building concerns in the United States, testified under oath before the Legislative Committee that the country's greatest steel producing concerns had refused to sell them their product unless it is erected by the members of the Iron League Erectors' Association, with non-union labor. They further testified that because of this decision they had been unable to obtain structural steel from either the American Bridge Co., a subsidiary of the U. S. Steel Corporation, or the Bethlehem Steel Co., for the purpose of erecting it themselves; and since last spring they had been forced to turn this important work of their building operations over to concerns affiliated with the league, and that this reversion is costing owners of buildings millions of dollars and retarding construction in New York and other cities. On

a \$5,000,000 job the cost is increased between \$250,000 and \$500,000.

Evidence was adduced to show that the Iron League was created last year as a medium by which the big steel companies could wage a finish fight with organized labor. The league now has a firm grip on New York and has obtained a strangle-hold on Philadelphia. The expectations are that its activities will be manifest in every part of the country unless stopped by state or national authorities.

Mr. Starrett told the committee that he had gone to the office of Charles M. Schwab when he found he could no longer erect his own steel, and had met there both Mr. Schwab and President Grace. The latter had said: "Don't you imagine for a minute that we are going to let you fellows build up an organization of union men and force your conditions in our plants." By "you fellows" Mr. Grace meant members of the Building Trades Employers' Association who had signed agreements with building trades unions. Mr. Schwab told him he was "getting in bad" by employing union labor.

Mr. Horowitz said his company had endeavored to purchase 40,000 tons of fabricated steel from the Bethlehem Company but were unable to do so unless they would agree not to have it erected by union labor. "When I pleaded with Mr. Grace," said Mr. Horowitz, "he said his company has gone through a very bitter fight in order to maintain the open shop in their plant and they were afraid that if steel continued to be erected under union conditions it would merely open the doors to the unions, which would demand union conditions in the plant. He said he could not possibly run the risk of that danger."

"Where is the best labor to be found in the steel erecting business?" asked Mr. Untermeyer.

"We find that in the building industry in all lines of work the best talent and skill lie in the unions," replied Mr. Horowitz.

"Does it make for more economical construction?"

"Yes, sir; we believe it is practically impossible for buildings in the city of New York to be economically erected under non-union conditions. I feel safe in placing the savings by union labor of 25 per cent."

"How much in the way of construction does your company do in a year?"

"Our volume varies, but we have on our books at present over \$60,000,000."

"Do you have any trouble outside of New York and Philadelphia?"

The witness said he did not; that the Iron League Erectors' Association had not got a firm grip as yet except in New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Untermeyer wanted to know if the so-called open shop demanded by the steel corporations was in reality a non-union shop, and the witness replied that it was.

It developed during the inquiry that all the available structural steel tonnage was allocated to open shop erectors, and that large construction firms such as the Fuller Co., and the Thompson-Starrett Co., employing union labor, were compelled to sublet this work to non-union firms favored by the steel combination at a largely increased cost to the builders.

Foremost in this conspiracy against union labor

are the U. S. Steel Corporation, Bethlehem Steel Co. and the American Bridge Co.

Records of the secret meetings of steel trust kings and testimony of witnesses disclosed that the power of the iron and steel combinations is being exerted to crush organizations of labor. The United States Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and their subsidiaries have united on a labor policy extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes, through the following groups:

1. National Fabricators' Association—With the Steel Trust, controlling 95 per cent of the total steel output of the nation.

2. American Erectors' Association—Controlling erection of oil pumping and mining machinery and the laying of pipe lines.

3. National Erectors' Association—Controlling fabricators and erectors of steel for structural purposes, mainly buildings.

4. Bridge Builders and Structural Society—Controlling the erection of bridges, trestles and dams.

5. Iron League Erectors' Association—Controlling the erection of steel and iron structure within a 25-mile radius of New York City.

Minutes of a secret meeting held August 26, 1919, showed that Judge Elbert H. Gary, President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation, and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, had agreed to "prevent the unionizing of shops." It was further shown that they initiated the great anti-labor union drive in which American corporations and chambers of commerce are now engaged.

The interlocking of all five steel corporations, each with a representative on the board of directors, was but recently effected, it was demonstrated in the testimony, where national solidarity of the most powerful industrialists in the country was established in the formation of the National Steel Fabricators' Association. This super-organization was effected on November 20, 1919, with eighty-four members controlling 60 per cent of the total tonnage of steel fabricated in the United States, not including the U. S. Steel Corporation or its subsidiaries, which, Mr. Untermeyer pointed out, was able to dominate the industry indirectly. With the steel trust, fabricators of 95 per cent of the steel produced in the United States are now organized in "one big union."

At the recent meeting of this combination resolutions were adopted recommending that the non-union shop be established in all cities and on all jobs as part of the steel combine's plan to crush union labor. These facts were brought out through George E. Gufford, secretary for the Bridge Builders' and Structural Society, and acting secretary for the National Steel Fabricators' Association, when he was searchingly questioned on the witness stand by Mr. Untermeyer.

Robert J. Foster, an ex-convict, now head of the army of sleuths and spies employed by the steel corporations, was an unwilling witness, before the committee Thursday, December 16. Mr. Untermeyer read into the record a history of

Foster's life, beginning with his dishonorable discharge from the Sixth Infantry in 1901, in the Philippines, for drunkenness, and the bringing of charges of dishonesty against him in 1908 as a member of the Louisville police force. Foster admitted his sentence to one year's imprisonment for drunkenness in the army.

Foster refused to answer questions as to the identity of his clients or to furnish a list of names of spies employed under him. These records had been called for in the subpoena.

"I refuse to give you secret reports from my operatives, which might endanger their lives," he told Mr. Untermeyer.

In the course of the questioning Foster admitted that he had spies among employees in the steel mills and in the unions of steel and bridge structural workers. He said these men reported on the "possibilities of strikes."

For refusing to answer questions Foster was twice formally declared in contempt of the committee. Mr. Untermeyer announced that he would urge his indictment by the Grand Jury.

Walter Drew, attorney for the National Erectors' Association; W. W. Corlett, general counsel for the American Bridge Company, and A. L. Dale, construction manager for the bridge company, were forcibly ejected from the committee room when it was discovered they were secretly coaching witnesses.

Charles E. Cheney, Secretary of the National Erectors' Association, was a witness Friday, December 17. From him Mr. Untermeyer brought out the fact, shown by Cheney's own minutes of a meeting of the association, that at least two cash contributions had been made to the I. W. W., presumably for aid in destroying labor unions.

"You were not fighting the I. W. W. very hard?" asked Mr. Untermeyer.

"Well, not very," replied Mr. Cheney.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Plans for enforcing the new immigration limitation bill were perfected last Saturday.

Based on the 3 per cent clause, approximately 355,461 foreign-born persons will be permitted entrance into the United States from the time the bill becomes effective, in less than a week, until July 1, 1922, when the measure expires automatically.

The total foreign-born white population of the United States at the completion of the 1910 census, upon which the 3 per cent clause is figured, was 13,703,987.

These countries will be restricted to approximately the following number of their nationals during the restrictive period:

United Kingdom 77,206, Germany 75,040, Russia 51,974, Austria 50,117, Italy 40,294, Sweden 19,956, Norway 12,116, Denmark 5449, France 3523, Switzerland 3745, Holland 3624, Greece 3038, Rumania 1978, Turkey 2759, Portugal 1781, Belgium 1482, Spain 663, Bulgaria 345, Serbia 1339, and Montenegro 161.

Several smaller countries are not in this list.

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TRUTH COMING OUT.

By Charles M. Kelley.

Those who are engaged in the shameless business of "beating labor to its knees" are being forced to reveal the thought that is back in their minds. The fine phrases that they employed when they launched their previously disguised campaigns are being abandoned as the struggle stiffens and their spokesmen, with callous contempt for the sensibilities of their fellow-citizens, are saying bluntly and frankly just what they are planning to do.

The proceedings before the Railroad Labor Board, at Chicago, where two million workers are defending themselves against unjust attacks, have brought out some things that throw light on hitherto unrevealed phases of the concerted assault upon producers. It must be clear to those who have followed this hearing that neither justice nor decency has any part in the plans of the deflators of labor. Autocracy, made by an access of power gained while the world was fighting for its very life, seeks to impress its will on those who for the time being are at a serious disadvantage because of disturbed economic conditions. They are trying to make might right.

Representatives of rail workers, with patience, tact and ability, have refuted with unquestioned fact every argument advanced by the Morganized open-shop advocates. They have forced those who have been urging a wholesale reduction of wages to admit the insincerity and the shallowness of their contentions. They have proved that greed and hate are the mainsprings of the open-shop campaign.

When they were forced out into the open, the railway managers confessed that the welfare of workers would get no consideration from them. American standards of living made no appeal to them. They declared that a living wage for American workers is a "Socialistic theory," and that to guarantee the toiler a sufficient amount to provide the bare necessities of life for his wife and children is "a Utopian ideal, diametrically opposed to principles on which American institutions and American progress have been founded and maintained."

This statement was made by the attorney of the interests which lobbied through Congress a legislative mandate compelling the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix freight and passenger rates sufficiently high to guarantee a return of not less than 5½ per cent on the "book value" of American railroads.

If anything were needed to cause American labor to close ranks and present an unbroken front to the common enemy, it would be supplied by this extraordinary declaration. Only men drunk with power could be indiscreet enough to give utterances to such sentiments.

If a guaranteed wage for capital is to be guaranteed to capital, and a living wage for labor is to be regarded as un-American and Utopian, the corollary is that the workers are to be reduced to a state of abjectness and misery lacking during periods of chattel slavery.

It is a complete reversal of the injunction not to "muzzle the ox that tramps down the grain." Are American workers to be regarded as entitled to less consideration than the brute? Are men who produce all wealth to be denied sufficient to maintain themselves in health and comfort? Is every national interest to be subordinated to the extortionate demands of greed? The

railroads have answered these questions affirmatively.

If the worker does not now realize just what is in store for him, his situation is hopeless. Whether he exists or not is of no concern to the employer. A living wage is a dream that finds no place in the hardheaded practicality of American industry.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, headed by Senator Cummins of Iowa, began an inquiry into the perplexing problem of "what is the matter with the railroads."

The railroad interests at the very outset made it clear that they intended to use the Senatorial investigation as a medium through which they could spread their propaganda in favor of low wages and high rates.

The entire publicity staff of the Association of Railway Executives, under the direction of Ivy Lee, has been moved to Washington. Newspaper editors have received personal notes informing them that the railroads are in a position to relieve them of all responsibility in connection with the reporting of the hearings. Publicity Agent Lee will place "full and accurate" statements of the testimony in the hands of all newspaper men who will be good enough to use them.

In many respects this is the most colossal exhibition of "nerve" ever witnessed in the nation's capital, and it will be interesting to see to just what extent the newspapers "fall for it." Of course, if Lee and his staff report the hearings nothing unfavorable to the railroads' side will get to the public, and by the same token nothing favorable to the employees will be permitted to see the light of day.

Lee began his publicity campaign the night before the hearings opened, when he issued a statement purporting to come from T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives and chief representatives of the House of Morgan in the railroad world.

Mr. Cuyler said the managers "regretted" that the "operation of inexorable economic laws" made it necessary to reduce the wages of railroad workers and that their "supreme aim" was to establish relationships with the employees on a basis of friendliness and co-operation. He said that the Cummins-Esch bill was all right and that the railroads did not want it amended. All they desired was a slashing cut in the wages of the workers. After that had been accomplished they were prepared to accept all the benefits conferred on them by the transportation act.

NOLAN PLEDGES AID.

Congressman John I. Nolan has promised the San Francisco Labor Council that he will oppose the repeal of the excess profit tax and the enactment of a sales tax.

Senator Samuel Shortridge writes he "will give the matter consideration."

Senator Hiram W. Johnson informs the Labor Council that he "will give it attention."

M. ZEISS

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THE PEOPLE v. MOONEY.

Again the case of The People v. Mooney is reverberating through the Hall of Justice (?). It is before the Superior Court, Judge Harold Louderback, and arguments were heard all day last Monday and Tuesday morning following on the question whether the defendant can go to the common law for a remedy against the grievous wrong done him through his conviction for the murders on Preparedness Day, July 22, 1916.

Thomas J. Mooney, through his attorneys, Byron C. Parker and Thomas P. Wickes, had filed an application and served notice upon the District Attorney that he would make a motion to have the court issue a writ of audita querela for relief against the oppressive and unjust judgment rendered against him.

Deputy District Attorney Milton U'Ren opposed the motion by filing a demurrer to the application on the ground that it did not set forth facts sufficient in law to constitute a cause of action, and filed also a motion to strike out certain parts of the application.

Space forbids us to give the arguments in detail, only a few of the high spots being dwelt upon.

Mr. U'Ren opposed the application, and his first objection was that the granting of this writ, or to give Mooney an opportunity to prove his innocence of the crime, was equivalent to the institution of a suit against the People, the State of California, and that such suit cannot be had except with the consent of the state expressed in a statute. Instead of the case being The People v. Mooney, it would be Mooney v. The People.

Thomas P. Wickes, who did most of the arguing in behalf of Mooney, owing to a sudden cold contracted by Mr. Parker, met the objection by maintaining that the consent of the state is required only in cases involving a claim for money or other property right.

The next point against the application was that the court lacks jurisdiction to entertain it. It was contended that our Penal Code is a complete system of criminal jurisprudence, and that it supersedes the common law. Mr. Wickes maintained, "only as far as it goes," and where it is lacking we may go to the common law for our remedy and rule of decision.

Mr. U'Ren, by interposing his demurrer, admitted all the facts stated in the complaint, but was willing to concede only that those facts proved Mooney's conviction by false and perjured testimony. The defense countered by emphasizing that the ground of the application was not the perjury of the witnesses but the conspiracy whereby the false testimony was procured and the defendant convicted.

As the judge, by his questions on this point, indicated an inclination to consider that the perjury and not the conspiracy was the main ground of the defendant's petition, Mooney himself addressed the court, dramatically appealing to the judge to consider the conspiracy charge and to forget about the perjury (which constitutes merely intrinsic fraud and, therefore, according to the ruling of the Supreme Court in his own case, is res judicata and settled, while conspiracy would be extrinsic to the record, and such fraud can be relieved against).

To drive home the point, Attorney Wickes sought the court's permission to put on the stand Earl Hatcher, a newly discovered witness, who would testify to the fact that he was in the company of Oxman in Woodland when Oxman took the train for San Francisco after 2 p. m., and, therefore, could not have been in San Francisco at the time of the explosion of the bomb, as he testified at the Mooney trial.

The court would not permit at that time the taking of this evidence, but after listening to the further argument of Mr. U'Ren that even Hatcher's testimony only went to substantiate the charge of perjury, the court relented and re-

versed its first ruling that nothing on this hearing could come before the court except the application and the supporting affidavits, already submitted.

The People's attorney next attacked the application as not alleging a conspiracy. Mr. Wickes showed that there was a specific allegation concerning the suppression of testimony. The people by argument seemed to impress the court with the legal conclusion that even admitting conspiracy and facts in support of such charge, this was also intrinsic to the record, and res judicata as far as the application went. The court then gave permission to the attorneys for Mooney to amend their application and frame a new allegation specifically setting forth the conspiracy and suppression of evidence.

It is impossible to quote the many angles of fundamental principles involved in the case. They went to the root of our jurisprudence, and many were the references made to precedents and declarations of the courts of this and other states. There was an interesting discussion as to the meaning of the phrase of our statute that for every wrong there is a remedy. Mr. U'Ren contended that this does not mean really what it says. He cited statutes of limitation, legislative and other remedies, that are not judicial in character, wherefore the phrase in his opinion is restricted in its meaning to such remedies as we find in our state laws. He dwelt on the Supreme Court's declaration in the Mooney case, 178 California, that the defendant's remedy was by way of application for pardon to the Governor. Mr. Wickes in opposition presented other declarations of the same court in other cases, that the phrase means a remedy that can be enforced, and that a pardon is not a remedy that can be enforced, as its exercise lies within the arbitrary discretion of the Governor.

The most interesting part of the discussion, from a legal and psychological standpoint, was that in the closing hour of the argument, when Mr. U'Ren practically conceded the innocence of Mooney, and that he had a just cause for reversal. But Mr. U'Ren argued that if this writ of audita querela be granted, it would be a precedent and there never would be an end of litiga-

tion. It would empty the state prison, as every inmate there would find a ground for attacking his conviction on similar grounds as in the Mooney case.

It was, while Mr. U'Ren argued against there being a remedy other than pardon for Mooney, that Mrs. Mooney, under tense excitement, audibly made the remark to U'Ren, "Why don't you find the remedy," and in a few minutes after he announced the determination of the District Attorney's office to establish Mooney's innocence and lay the facts before the Governor with an application for pardon.

The court also gave permission to the attorneys for Mooney to file an affidavit from Earl Hatcher, whom the court had previously refused to put on the stand, and announced that a written decision would be forthcoming in a few days.

Thus stands at this writing the case submitted to the decision of Judge Harold Louderback.

During the entire proceedings only a few persons were admitted to the court room, and the People of the State of California, who are the real defendants in this case, have but little understanding of the immense importance of the case, and really how difficult and technical our criminal jurisprudence has become, making it a terrible weapon in the hands of the blind goddess of justice.

Indeed, with the attorneys for the defendant, all truth loving and upright people may join in the demand that the temple of justice be cleaned.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: Robert C. Foley of the marine engineers, William Franzen of the machinists, Fred Kommer of the bookbinders, Alexander Schlitter of the musicians, Ernest Hackmann of the bakers, William G. Oser of the sheet metal workers.

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DEDICATION OF LABOR TEMPLE.

Last Friday evening a large crowd of members belonging to the various unions, together with members of their families and friends, packed to the stairs the spacious and pretty auditorium of the new Labor Temple in Vallejo.

The building, located on Virginia street, in the central part of the city, is a three-story structure, well built, with a neat finish in light, natural colors. The finish of the auditorium is more particularly attractive. A number of offices and roomy meeting rooms will meet the needs of the Vallejo unions for a long period, while the permanency of the building gives the Labor Council and the component unions a dignity and prestige due their enrollment.

A simple program of speeches interspersed with musical selections preceded a dance. The speakers on the program were Brother Leavitt, acting as speech-master or master of ceremonies, and with vigorous enthusiasm did he retrace historically the progress of the labor movement in Vallejo; also another veteran unionist of that city was Brother Wilson, the first treasurer of the Council. These two speakers attracted the greatest attention. Among the others were: the Commandant of Mare Island, Captain Beach, U. S. N.; Mr. Millott, President, Labor Council; James Roney, Mayor of Vallejo; Assemblyman McPherson, of Vallejo; Assemblyman Hurley, of Oakland; E. J. Dupuy, of San Francisco.

The building cost approximately \$85,000, and the unions are to be congratulated on this forward step. The Council purposes to give every Saturday night a dance which will bring together socially the families of unionists. Judging by last Friday's attendance, the good music and lighting effects, these dances will become a very popular feature.

Incidentally, it was announced that the president of the Labor Council had been elected to the Board of Education of Vallejo.

MAILERS' ITEMS.

San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 voted on the proposed amendments to the laws of the International Typographical Union, as follows: First proposition—To restore to the president the power of appointing representatives—For, 37; against, 15. Second proposition—Permitting subordinate unions to incorporate in their contracts a clause reserving to them the right "To refuse to work in any office where any department under the jurisdiction of the Allied Printing Trades Council is considered unfair by a three-fourths vote of that body"—For, 40; against, 12.

Ferdinand Barbrick was elected delegate to the Quebec convention of the I. T. U.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Laundry Workers' Union has been advised by its international union secretary that most of the affiliated locals have had no difficulty in getting a renewal of existing wage scales and working agreements for the coming year.

The international union now has 118 local unions with a combined membership of more than 7000, of which San Francisco local is the largest.

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36c.....	2 lbs. 70c
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SEEK LICENSE TO KILL.

An attempt is being made in Congress to emasculate the La Follette Seamen's act passed for the protection of passengers as well as the men employed on board American vessels. This act became a law in 1915, after 20 years of persistent effort on the part of the International Seamen's Union, and has since become the standard for seamen the world over. The drive to repeal and modify certain provisions of the law can undoubtedly be attributed to the International Shipping Federation, Ltd., a world combination of ship owners and operators.

Representative Frank D. Scott, Eleventh Michigan District, has introduced a bill to "modify" section 14 of the La Follette act, which specifically sets forth the requirements of American vessel owners navigating "the ocean, or any lake, bay or sound of the United States" in providing "lifeboats, floats, rafts, life preservers and other life-saving appliances and equipment."

This life-saving apparatus costs the owners money, and they are asking Congress to relieve them of much of this expenditure and return to "as we were" before the law made human life a factor in the shipping industry. Hearings on the bill are being conducted before the Merchant Marine Committee of the House. While the law applies to the Great Lakes, if adopted it would soon be extended to all American shipping.

The bill introduced by Mr. Scott abolishes all standards of skill in the men employed on vessels on the Great Lakes, excepting the licensed engineers, masters, mates and pilots. The bill reduces boats and life-saving requirements to one-half of what it is now and extends the time fifteen or more days in the spring, giving them the right to begin running passenger vessels with summer equipment fifteen or more days earlier. It gives them the permission to run a month or more later in the fall with the summer equipment, reducing the summer equipment as above stated.

At the present the law and regulations permit them to go with 20 per cent of boats and 30 per cent of rafts for all persons on board and nothing to save the other 50 per cent of persons on board. In other words, they are compelled now to have equipment in boats to save 20 per cent of all persons on board, but boats will be of very little value if there are no skilled men to handle them. They are permitted to run with rafts for 30 per cent of all persons on board. Rafts are all right in perfectly smooth water, but are no use under any other conditions. The people must hang on to them, not sit on them, because they tumble over in the sea.

They have the legal right now to drown 50 per cent of the persons they carry. They want the legal right to drown at least 75 per cent.



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1921.

An employer who has been spreading scandalous propaganda throughout the city against trade unions seems to think that the unions ought to allow him to proceed without any attempt being made to contradict or counteract his vicious assertions. And since two union men did oppose his statements and inform him that they did not believe in his sincerity in the campaign of defamation he has been carrying on against the unions, he has become very angry and is insisting that everybody on earth apologize to him because his veracity has been brought into question. The very idea of a couple of unostentatious representatives of labor presuming to place themselves upon a basis of equality with him by questioning his motives, as he had questioned theirs, has shocked the lordly creature in terrible fashion. But perhaps the world will little note this fact and will proceed in the even tenor of its way regardless of the suffering and misery the episode has brought upon the heretofore master of all he surveyed.

There is considerable talk going on just now among business men about driving the unions out of commission by making one attack after another upon them, but such reasoning is the rankest kind of nonsense and anyone foolish enough to take any stock in it will surely gain nothing by pursuing such a policy. The unions are here to stay, and in the event of a fight they know how to so shape their affairs as to stand the strain longer than can 90 per cent of the employers. No employer other than the gigantic corporations can possibly hope to succeed for any great length of time by fighting union labor, and even the largest of the corporations will eventually have to deal with the workers in a collective capacity. The directors of the Steel Trust think they will not, but nothing is surer than that they will, and that at no very distant date. Organizations like this trust may temporarily succeed in destroying the unions, but the unions will not stay destroyed. They have a habit of coming back and this habit has resulted in bankrupting some stubborn concerns and in convincing others of the error of their way in time to save themselves. The business man who is willing to go bankrupt because of his hatred of labor is a rare individual, but he is the only one who has a chance to get any satisfaction out of efforts to destroy the unions, and his satisfaction must come from the fight and not from the lasting success of his undertaking.

The Open-Shopper's Reasoning

While most of those who talk about the open shop really mean to favor the shop closed to the organized worker, now and then one comes upon a person who honestly believes in a genuine open shop, where organized and unorganized work together. It is true, of course, that such persons are without any great amount of experience in the modern industrial world, else they would not entertain the delusion that such an establishment could long remain an open shop. Lincoln's statement that the government of the United States could not long endure half slave and half free is just as applicable to industrial establishments as to governments. In the end they must become one or the other, union shops or non-union shops. The history of our industrial development amply proves this contention.

One of the favorite questions of the open shop advocate is: "Must a man pay dues to work?" The union man answers: "In order to work with me he must pay dues. It is not fair that I should pay a part of my earnings in the shape of dues to better working conditions and bring about reasonable pay, while another man is permitted to take advantage of these improvements without contributing anything toward bringing them about."

The questioner would be entirely logical were he to ask: "Must a man pay taxes in order to live?" The civilized human who believes in government because of the benefits it brings to society as a whole would reply: "To live with me a man must pay taxes. It would not be fair to permit a man to enjoy all of the benefits flowing from government without contributing anything toward bearing its burdens."

There may be some employers who will contend that the unions are of no value to the worker, and in fact, are a detriment to him, but there are also men, known as anarchists, who set up the same contention against governments. Sane and honest men, however, will not be influenced by such arguments, either in the one case or the other, because there is nothing in them to appeal to reason, and the great mass of civilized humans are reasoning beings.

The man who advances the opinion that the open shop would be a good thing for society under modern world conditions is just as surely insane as is the fellow who insists that mankind would be better off without the influences and powers of government. This, it seems to us, is the logic of the situation. The trade unionist can just as surely justify the position he takes with reference to the union shop as can the citizen the stand he assumes with regard to government. John Stuart Mill, in his essay on "Liberty," says: "What, then, is the rightful limit to the sovereignty of the individual over himself? Where does the authority of society begin? How much human life should be assigned to individuality, and how much to society?

"Each will receive its proper share, if each has that which more particularly concerns it. To individuality should belong the part of life in which it is chiefly the individual that is interested; to society, the part which chiefly interests society.

"Though society is not founded on a contract, and though no good purpose is answered by inventing a contract in order to deduce social obligations from it, everyone who receives the protection of society owes a return for the benefit, and the fact of living in society renders it indispensable that each should be bound to observe a certain line of conduct toward the rest. This conduct consists, first, in not injuring the interests of one another; or rather certain interests, which, either by express legal provision or by tacit understanding, ought to be considered as rights; and, secondly, in each person's bearing his share of the labors and sacrifices incurred for defending the society of its members from injury and molestation. These conditions society is justified in enforcing at all costs to those who endeavor to withhold fulfillment. Nor is this all that society may do. The acts of an individual may be hurtful to others, or wanting in due consideration for their welfare. As soon as any part of a person's conduct affects prejudicially the interests of others, society has jurisdiction over it."

The closed shop is in harmony with this philosophy and is generally conceded by impartial judges who analyze the situation.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Employers may shout and newspapers may print screaming headlines to the effect that the cost of living is rapidly falling, but the worker, after he has paid his rent, his grocery bill and other necessary expenses, harbors no such delusion. He knows the facts by practical contact with them, but even if he did not, government reports tell him that while reductions in wholesale prices have been quite pronounced in some lines, reductions in retail prices have been but trivial indeed, so that he is not able to realize the published reductions. For the latter statement we have no less an authority than the President of the United States. In his recent message to Congress President Harding said that the reduced prices of wheat and cattle had not given the consumer a proper reduction in the cost of bread and meat. He also said that retail prices in general were inexcusable, and that he had asked the Federal Trade Commission to advise some fair method of measuring retail profits and prices. In the face of these stern realities the worker cannot be deceived by propaganda to the effect that the cost of living has gone down to any appreciable extent. The best gauge of the situation is the measure of value his pay envelope brings him at the end of the month.

The individual contract used by anti-union employers is contemptuously referred to as "yellow dog" by trade unionists. To secure employment where this contract operates the worker must pledge not to join a trade union or encourage the formation of same while so employed. The United States Supreme Court upheld this contract (*Hitchman vs. Mine Workers*) and sustained an injunction against unionists who were charged by a West Virginia coal company with interfering with one of these "yellow dogs." The acknowledged basis of a contract is free and voluntary action by both parties. Courts invariably void contracts when made by duress, pressure or coercion. What choice has a worker seeking employment, with hungry babes in his home, when an employer offers him a job if he signs away his lawful right to join a trade union? How much free will has this worker when his family is threatened with eviction because he is unable to pay the rent? What self-control has he when he knows that if he stands on his legal right and refuses to accept employment under this agreement, others will suffer because he is alone in his fight for right? What respect can workers have for courts that defend the "yellow dog" on the ground of "sacredness of contract?" Contracts are based on freedom of action, but when one of the parties uses his unequal power to force the other to accept, the first principle of contracts is outraged. It may be said that a worker can seek work elsewhere. That is no answer to the question. Whether he gets work elsewhere or whether he does not has nothing to do with courts throwing the power of government in favor of a contract that forces men not to do a thing that they have a legal right to do. What kind of public policy is it to acknowledge that workers have the legal right to join a trade union and then permit injunction judges to assist employers to annul that right? A contract should be based on mutuality. The "yellow dog" is based on force by one of the parties and on necessity by the other. It is unfair, unmoral and unsocial. It does not contain a single element of contract theory and ignores the first essential of contract making.

WIT AT RANDOM

Frenzied Orator—These aren't my own figures I'm quoting. They're the figures of a man 'oo knows wot 'e's talkin' about!—The Passing Show (London).

A placard in the maternity ward of the Madison (Wis.) General Hospital reads: "No Children Allowed."—M. L. M., in the Chicago Tribune.

Magistrate—Can't this case be settled out of court?

Mulligan—Sure, sure; that's what we were trying to do, your honor, when the police interfered.—United Presbyterian.

A suburbanite wanted to know how he could set his rooster an hour ahead, whereupon a helpful friend advised him to exchange it for a hen, as it was easier to set a hen.—Boston Transcript.

She—You used to say that Mary was such a sweet, pensive little girl.

He—Well, she soon got over that; you might say that she became ex-pensive.—The Pitt Panther.

Elsie—Mama, George Washington must have had an awful good memory, didn't he?

Mother—Why, my dear

Elsie—Because everywhere I go I see monuments to his memory.—The Christian Advocate (New York).

"By Jove! Isabel, when I see by my account that the car has cost us over a thousand this year, I get cold feet."

"Well, Henry, don't blame me. I advised you not to keep an account."—Life.

Some people in peace-time will be interested in the young man who went into the Army. On enlisting, he expressed the fear that he would face ridicule on account of his religion. After three years in the Army he was asked how he had gotten along. "Fine," he replied; "they never found it out on me."—Christian Register.

"What is your opinion of relativity?"

"I approve of it," replied Senator Sorghum.

"Then you understand it thoroughly?"

"Friend, if I had always been required to understand thoroughly everything I approved of I should have transacted considerably less political business."—Washington Star.

A Virginia editor threatened to publish the name of a certain young man who was seen hugging and kissing a girl in the park unless his subscription to the paper was paid up in a week. Fifty-nine young men called and paid up the next day, while two even paid a year in advance.

Mrs. Styles—I see by this paper that a woman in a Western town has hit upon a novel plan of obtaining a separation from her husband without going to the expense of court proceedings.

Mr. Styles—That's interesting. What has she done?

Mrs. Styles—Why, she sent her husband out to match a piece of dress-goods and told him not to return until he had matched it. He's still out.—Yonkers Statesman.

MISCELLANEOUS

MOLDING.

I took a piece of plastic clay
And idly fashioned it one day,
And as my fingers pressed it still,
It moved and yielded at my will.

I came again when days were past,
The bit of clay was hard at last,
The form I gave it still it bore,
But I could change that form no more.

I took a piece of living clay,
And gently formed it day by day,
And molded with my power and art
A young child's soft and yielding heart.

I came again when days were gone;
He was a man I looked upon;
He still that early impress bore,
And I could change it never more.

—Selected.

NOTED ECONOMISTS SECURED.

Noted economists from the East will have charge of courses in the Department of Economics in the University of California Summer Session, June 20th to July 30th, Dean Walter Morris Hart announced today.

Dr. Frank R. Rutter, Trade Commissioner, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, will give two courses, one on foreign trade, the other on transpacific trade. Dr. Rutter is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. John W. Slaughter, Lecturer on Civics and Philanthropy, Rice Institute, will train students in professional social work, and present an intensive treatment of social problems. Dr. Slaughter is a graduate of Lombard College and of the University of Michigan. He has taught in the University of Cincinnati and the University of London.

Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary, Association for Labor Legislation, New York, is to present a course of labor legislation. Dr. Andrews is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of Dartmouth College.

Dr. Edward K. Strong, Professor of Vocational Education, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, will supervise a class in employment management and in business psychology. Dr. Strong was graduated from the University of California in 1906 and received his master's degree in 1909.

Professor William H. Lough, formerly of New York University, will discuss the essential factors of business management and of corporation finance. Professor Lough is a graduate of Harvard University.

Dr. William A. Patton, Associate Professor of Economics, University of Michigan, will teach elements of accounting and advanced accounting.

Dr. M. M. Knight, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Utah, will give a course in principles of economics, and in the economic and industrial development of the United States. Dr. Knight is a graduate of the Texas Christian University and of Clark University.

Dr. George S. Burgess, Assistant Professor of Political Economy, Pomona College, will teach elements of marketing and money and banking. Dr. Burgess is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

STEVEDORES.

The Riggers and Stevedores' Union reports that there is practically no unemployment among its membership and that the union is making satisfactory progress.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Henry H. ("Shorty") Bisbing, card No. 4083, an old-time member of "Big Six" Typographical Union, who sailed into the port of San Francisco on the Pacific Mail steamer Wolverine State on the 13th of last February as ship's printer and was held over to leave in the same capacity on the Golden State when the pride of the Pacific Mail's fleet sailed for Honolulu, Yokohama, Shanghai, Manila and Hong Kong, returned on the 17th inst. and reports having had a most delightful as well as instructive voyage. When approaching Yokohama the Golden State was struck by a typhoon, during which the wind gained an average velocity of about 100 miles per hour, but the ship rode like a duck, "Shorty" says, not even "pieing" a line of type.

In Honolulu, according to Mr. Bisbing, the printing industry was booming when he reached that port. Several San Francisco printers were employed there and were receiving the San Francisco scale, and in some instances substantial bonuses were being paid. The Paradise of the Pacific and the Advertiser are the two principal offices in Honolulu, and both are well equipped. Every one seemed to be prosperous and happy. In Yokohama Mr. Bisbing visited two or three Japanese printing offices and also the Imperial office at Tokyo, where the Japanese government manufactures its own paper, such as it is (of not much better quality than is seen in the average American lavatory). The type used in the Imperial office is cast there. The plant also has a little modern machinery. Most of it, however, is of an antiquated style—for instance, an old cylinder press of German manufacture, the like of which Mr. Bisbing had never seen before, and which, he was informed, had been in use in that office for more than eighty-five years.

While in Shanghai Mr. Bisbing visited the Chinese Daily News office, the leading English paper of that city. There he found six Chinese operating half a dozen "Mergs" and a Monotype. None of the Chinese "ops" could speak English. They just "followed copy," and for this they received \$6 to \$7 a week and a bonus. "Shorty" did not inquire as to the size of the "bonus." He said that, judging from the straight salary, it would require the use of a micrometer to ascertain its dimensions. Bisbing noted that in Shanghai one can buy all the alcoholic exuberance and liquid exhilaration one wishes, and at moderate prices, too—to wit: Johnny Walker and Haig & Haig, \$1.75 per quart; Canadian Club, \$1.40; Gordon gin, \$1, etc. "Shorty" had the pleasure of being taken through the jail there, escorted by Mr. Griffin, editor of the Daily News, and he says: "God help the printer or any other white man who lands in that 'hoosgow'!"

Mr. Bisbing reports the printing industry in Manila is flourishing, but says the field there is limited, as far as white men are concerned. Manila Typographical Union had surrendered its charter about five days before Bisbing arrived there, as there were only five members remaining in good standing. The temperature of the Philippine metropolis averaged about 98 degrees during the day. At night, however, one could wear a light topcoat with no discomfort. Mr. Bisbing said an epidemic of mosquitos was prevalent in Manila during his sojourn there. These mosquitos, he stoutly maintains, are protected fore and aft with a sharp, penetrating instrument resembling a needle, but about 10,000 times as sharp.

Mr. Bisbing does not advise printers to tour that part of the world unless they have plenty of the "long green" and their digestive organs are in good working condition. However, some inducement to make the voyage may be found in

the fact that a native brew of lager beer of fair quality may be obtained at 30 centavos (15 cents gold) per portion. Mr. Bisbing was conducted through the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Manila by the director of the institution. The bureau is equipped with twenty-six linotype machines and plenty of other up-to-date printing machinery, which, unfortunately, has been badly treated, as all hands in the office are natives of the islands. They were taught the business through an elaborate apprentice system installed by the superintendent of the bureau. The natives have a union of their own in Manila, with all branches of the craft affiliated, and it is said they are fighters, but even at that their scale is declared to be obsolete.

George Albert Sheridan, chief operator of the "fudge" machine in the Call composing room, was rudely and roughly bumped by a United Railroads street car at Sutter and Fillmore streets last Saturday night, and as a result of the accident is nursing a badly fractured shoulder.

James B. Conlin, who for many years held the position of stoneman in the composing room of the Daly-Seeger Company in Mission street, died last Sunday morning of hemorrhage of the heart. The death of Mr. Conlin, which was sudden and wholly unexpected, brought sorrow to the hearts of the members of San Francisco Typographical Union, to which organization he had belonged for many years. Mr. Conlin, a native of San Francisco, was a son of the late Patrick and Anne Conlin, and a brother of Catherine F. Conlin and Mrs. B. Johnson and the late Francis I., Matthew and Elizabeth Conlin. He was a member of the Holy Name Society, Mission Dolores Church and California Council No. 880, Knights of Columbus. Mr. Conlin's funeral was held last Tuesday morning from Mission Dolores Church. His body was laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery.

According to a recent issue of the Stockton Review, the printers' controversy with their employers in that city over the introduction of the forty-four hour work week has taken a new angle. It is rumored that Uncle Sam is about to take a hand in the dispute. Just what developments have taken place have not been fully disclosed, but it was understood that the federal authorities have been requested to investigate the suspicious conditions which confront organized labor in Stockton, conditions which have made it impossible for the craftsmen in the printing trades to get together over their disagreements, and for which a certain notorious open shop organization is alleged to be responsible.

When a prominent official in labor circles was asked by a Review reporter to confirm this rumor he said:

"Of course, we are not going to lay our cards on the table just at this time. It would not be policy for me to make any positive statements in the matter. You may say, however, that it is true that certain phases of the situation will soon be in the hands of a federal agent who is acting for the Department of Labor. Whether or not he will act for the Department of Justice I am not prepared to say at this time. There are certain technical legal points involved which organized labor is determined to have settled besides the more serious matter of illegal conspiracy, coercion, etc. The opinion is becoming more widespread and determined that employers of this city, backed by a faction in the M., M. and E., have gone too far."

"Yes, this gentleman has been invited to investigate the local situation by the men themselves. They welcome a full and open review of the case. It has no particular bearing on the printers' disagreement. That is fast becoming ancient history, as most of the men are employed, and the fair shops are running overtime. A few small shops in which the proprietor does his own work

(Continued on Page 14.)

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Constantly employing 50 Jewelry Craftsmen
Specializing in designing fine Jewelry, re-
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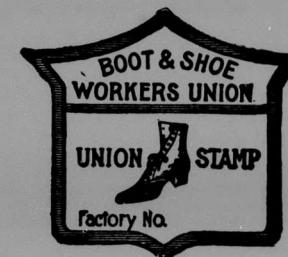


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If a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union
Stamp for use under our

Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to
demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on
Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

"TWO VICIOUS LABOR AGITATORS."

For some time past an employer of non-union mechanics in San Francisco has been circulating propaganda in the daily press against the organized workers and endeavoring to frighten the community into taking his side of the industrial question. A week ago he appeared before the Industrial Relations Section of the Commonwealth Club to further spread his propaganda evidently believing that he would be confronted with an audience made up exclusively of persons friendly to his campaign. In this, however, he was disappointed, consequently he forwarded the following letter to the president of the club in which he calls the labor representatives "vicious labor agitators":

"T. D. Boardman, President, Commonwealth Club of California. Dear Sir: On the evening of May 16th I attended a meeting of your committee on industrial relations, at their invitation and on their representation that it was the desire of the club to learn facts that might assist you in preventing the removal of industries from San Francisco.

"At your request I stated briefly the facts regarding the conditions which had decided my firm to move from the San Francisco district, which are as follows:

1. That during the last few years we have been subjected to such a series of strikes as have made it impossible to furnish a regular supply of our specialties to our customer.

2. That the restrictions placed by organized labor upon the rate of production, the use of labor-saving machinery and the character of work which each employee might perform were prohibitive to a manufacturing concern.

3. That during the last 17 months, following our change from a closed union shop to an open or American plan shop, three of our foremen have been murderously assaulted and that the civic authorities have not used proper nor sufficient means to stop these assaults.

"Following this statement a trial of me was begun and your member, James Mullen, after making a number of other gross and plainly delusive misstatements regarding my firm, made the specific, but unsupported, charge that we had committed a fraud against the Government of the United States, namely, that during the war on cost plus contracts between the Government and ourselves, that our employee, Mr. Marchant, had billed to the Government mechanics' wages for a number of our men who were receiving only helpers' wages.

"As we have never at any time had any cost plus contracts with the Government of the United States, or any of its agents, and as Mr. Marchant has at no time done any of the accounting work of the firm, it is plain that the attack had no foundation of fact and can only be characterized as a malicious falsehood designed to sow the seed of distrust of our organization.

"Furthermore, the remainder of the evening was largely consumed by an invidious harangue by your member, Theodore Johnson, who stated specifically that he did not believe that our reason for leaving San Francisco was labor trouble, that we were to be condemned for spreading propaganda in the public press and attempting by insinuations to turn public sentiment against organized labor, and that three assaults in 17 months was nothing unusual as fights were continually occurring in any industrial establishment.

"Altogether my trial was a truly remarkable reception of the invited representative of a reputable business concern. It has caused us further to marvel that decent San Franciscans will permit vicious labor agitators to dominate their civic organizations, and has only served to hasten our moving activities.

"As the scurrilous, not to say libelous attacks by your member, James Mullen, in your regular

assembled meeting is without an apology by your organization, it stands as a disgrace not only to organized labor, but also to your club.

"Under all of the circumstances it will be most gratifying to me if my entire statement be stricken from the records of your club.

"C. F. BRAUN, President."

Boardman's Answer.

Boardman's reply is as follows:

"Your letter of the 19th received, referring to incidents occurring at a meeting of our Section on Industrial Relations, at the office of the Commonwealth Club on the evening of May 16th.

"The Section on Industrial Relations, composed of a group of business and professional men, and representatives of labor, has been holding meetings almost weekly for the past two years, for the purpose of getting a clearer insight into the problems of employer and employee. For this purpose evidence has been gathered from representatives of both groups.

"You were invited to address the section for the purpose of securing such information as your experience might afford. The Commonwealth Club is an open forum for the presentation of all angles of problems affecting the welfare of the State, and its attitude will be always found impartial. On reviewing the minutes of the meeting and on inquiry of some of those who were present, I learned that the incidents of which you complain occupied but a small part of the evening's discussion. It is probable that in the interest attending the inquiry, questions were asked you which might better have been omitted, and insofar as they may have suggested any dis-courtesy toward yourself, I regret such incident.

"The members of the section recognized the impropriety of the questions put to you and the even greater impropriety of your reply, and in your presence, by unanimous vote, they immediately expunged from the records both the questions and the reply.

"Your conclusion that the Commonwealth Club is dominated by 'vicious labor agitators' is very far from the fact as a study of its deliberations will convince you. In fact at the meeting in question I find there were 22 present of whom two were leaders in labor circles and a third connected with a labor organization. At least 12 were employers of labor or representatives of employers, and the others business and professional men in various activities.

"The two gentlemen present who were representatives of labor have been quite regular in their attendance at the meetings of the Section on Industrial Relations, and until the receipt of your letter no one has questioned their sincere desire, in common with the other members of the section, to discuss these problems in perfect fairness and with the single purpose of bringing out the truth and accomplishing if possible some steps toward industrial harmony."

URMY SETTLES STRIKE.

Through the efforts of William H. Urmy of San Francisco, Federal commissioner of conciliation, the strike of the Hetch-Hetchy tunnel workers has been settled.

Under the terms of settlement union men will be given the preference in the matter of employment. The men will return to work at a reduced wage, but hope later to get some concessions.

The compromise agreement which terminated the strike was accepted upon the recommendation of Urmy by a vote of two to one. The strike has been in force since last August, when a reduced wage scale became effective.

MARINE ENGINEERS.

The Marine Engineers' International Beneficial Association, according to latest reports, now has sixty-eight locals, with a total membership of \$2500.

Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarettes

ALL BRANDS — LOWEST PRICES!

Don Luis Clubs, box of 50, \$3.40;

each 7c.

Pippins, Londres, each 7c.

Leo Smoking Plug, 34c.

Honest Pound, 16-ounce Smoking 49c.

"93" Cigar Cuttings, 16 ounces... 69c.

Bagley's Red Belt, 10c. tin 7c.

Relu Cigarettes, 20 in pkge..... 12c.

Kadee Cigarettes, 10 in pkge..... 8c.

Penny Post Cut Plug, 14 ounces.... 75c.

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38 Fifth St. Near Market St.
Private Lessons, 75c
Dancing, Afternoons, 15c

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AT REASONABLE PRICES

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Near 16th Street

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FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

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Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 20, 1921.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Ice Wagon Drivers, Dennis Collins. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Fur Workers, Garment Cutters, Cap Makers, inclosing donations for Recall Fund. From the Protrero Promotion Association, requesting support of Council in their efforts to secure the re-opening of the emergency hospital at 20th and 3rd streets. From California Highway Commission, with reference to the Feather River route. From United States Senators Dodd and Johnson and from Congressman Nolan, with reference to the sales tax.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of Bakery Wagon Drivers. From the Ice Drivers' Union, requesting Council to place the Arctic Ice Company on the unfair list. Wage scale and agreement of Cap Makers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Moving Picture Operators' Union, copy of resolutions pertaining to the Anti-Picketing Ordinance.

Referred to Secretary—From Waiters' Union, requesting information relative to the strike of Shoe Workers of Santa Rosa.

Referred to Label Section—From Union Label Trades Department, relative to union watermarked paper.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of Cap Makers' agreement, same was laid over one week. Also the matter of the Milk Wagon Drivers was laid over. Committee recommended endorsement of the Laundry Workers' agreement, subject to the approval of their international union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—Have been granted the 8-hour day; National Biscuit Company still unfair. Tailors—Are making progress; Leighton Co-operative Tailor Store will be soon established on the ground floor. Riggers and Stevedores—Are working on ships not affected by the strike. Culinary unions—Reported that the Progress Lunch, 3306 Mission, is unfair. Sailors—Are locked out for resisting a reduction of wages; many ships are still moving, manned by union men; requested the moral support of all unionists and friends. Waiters—Are helping in all possible ways to assist the maritime unions. Milk Wagon Drivers—Have signed new agreement for another year.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of resolutions presented by Supervisor James McSheehy, relative to the so-called Weimar plan for the establishment of an outside tuberculosis sanitarium, your "committee recommends that the Council go on record against the Weimar plan and site, and is in favor of using the money now available for the building of such addition to San Francisco Hospital as will furnish added facilities for the care of tubercular patients, including incipient cases among children. Committee further recommends that this recommendation be communicated to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors, together with an earnest request that, as soon as legal and financial difficulties are overcome, the city government provide for the establishment of an outside tuberculosis sanitarium, to be located within a reasonable distance from San Francisco, and provided with ample buildings and equipment to properly care for all incipient and curable cases of tuberculosis coming within the duties, functions and jurisdiction of the municipality." Moved to adopt report of committee; amendment, that part of recommendation that Council favor using the

money for building of an addition to San Francisco Hospital be stricken out. The previous question was called for and voted on above motions. Amendment, on being put to a vote, was carried by a vote of 60 in favor and 5 against. Chair declared report of committee adopted as amended. Point of order raised, that the amended report had not been adopted. Chair ruled point of order not well taken, and on appeal being taken from the ruling of the chair, the Council voted to sustain the chair by a vote of 57 against 17.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Nomination to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee and Board of Trustees, laid over one week.

Receipts—\$353. **Expenses**—\$177.54.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.
P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

LABEL SECTION.**Minutes of Meeting Held May 18, 1921.**

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Brundage, with all officers present except A. C. Sheahan.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials received from Grocery Clerks No. 648. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and delegate seated.

Reports of Unions—Waiters No. 30 report that they have been successful in signing three restaurants; local in good condition. Cigarmakers report that 21 locals out on strike in Porto Rico. Agitation Committee, visited all the locals to create a demand for union-made cigars; ask a demand for the label when buying cigars. Typographical No. 21 report that they have been successful with their 44-hour week; 5000 men still locked out throughout the country; local placed a \$5 fine on all members going into unfair restaurants. Hatters reports that they want to thank the Section for their agitation for union-made hats. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 report that they have been successful in organizing 30 restaurants, and increased the membership 200. Upholsterers No. 94 report business good; Sacramento firms are going to sign up with the union tomorrow; making good progress with the label. Glove Workers report business fair; sending committees around to the locals to agitate for their label. Painters No. 19 report that they have but 200 men locked out, out of 3700 members. Box Makers report business slack; working 4½ days a week; local to stand pat against any wage reduction. Hoisting Engineers report that they have about 37 men locked out; Bank of Italy, Hibernia Bank and First National Trust Co. will stand behind the Building Trades in their supply

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At the Cigar Stand
"GOBS" and "BARS"

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Member of the Federal Reserve System
MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts. Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

DECEMBER 31st, 1920

Assets	\$69,878,147.01
Deposits	66,338,147.01
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,540,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	343,536.85

At the Big Red Clock
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business. Cracker Bakers report that they have held their three conferences with the bosses and after the last conference local appointed a committee with full power to act. Bosses held meeting following day and local was successful in getting an eight-hour day; local lifted the output limit. Sister Fosen reported for the Emporium boycott that they were trying to secure bill-board space for the boycott; Sister Fosen is still going from house to house explaining the reason for the boycott.

Trustees report favorably on the bills; same to be ordered paid.

New Business—Moved and seconded that Bro. C. M. Feider be granted the floor. Brother gave an interesting talk on the union label, which is the duty of organized labor to demand. Section held a debate on union-made goods.

Bills—Hall rent, \$8; Donaldson Pub. Co., \$6.25. Dues, \$39; Agent Fund, \$16.74. Total receipts, \$55.74. Disbursements, \$14.25.

There being no further business to come before the Section, we adjourned at 10:40 p. m. to meet again on June 1st.

"Be a Booster for the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,
W. H. LANE, Secretary.

WILL ALLEN TELL THIS?

When Governor Allen explains his "can't strike" law on lecture tours he lauds Kansas organized labor with the exception of "just a few radicals who would mislead honest workers."

It is quite possible that the governor will drop this part of his regulation speech when he hears what the Kansas State Federation of Labor did at its annual convention in Chanute.

First, the convention unanimously condemned the Allen law.

Second, the convention demanded that the governor be "docked" for the time he spends romping over the country.

It was widely heralded through the Kansas public press that Governor Allen and his political lieutenants were interested in the defeat of W. E. Freeman, president of the State Federation. It was stated that one member of the Industrial Relations Court was assigned the pleasing (?) task of getting Freeman's scalp.

When Freeman's name was placed in nomination every delegate was on his feet roaring approval and Freeman was elected without a single dissent. For good measure the convention denounced the Allen lieutenant, who was referred to as "this feeble-minded stool pigeon of the misfit governor."

Aside from these flings at politicians, the convention made a record for solidarity and constructive work.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE.

The executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League has decided to postpone the League's eighth biennial convention, which was to have convened on June 6th, in Waukegan, Illinois, until the summer of 1922.

The executive board has come to this decision as the pressure of so many other calls upon the national treasury makes the present an inopportune time to hold the convention. The board prefers that all the efforts and attention of the membership, and all the time of the officers shall be concentrated upon carrying out the program outlined for them by the last convention.

To handle general affairs and deal with current business, there will be a meeting of the executive board on the same date, Monday, June 6th, in Chicago.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has succeeded in negotiating a renewal of last year's wage scale and working agreement with employers.

ORPHEUM.

Singer's Midgets come next week to the Orpheum. Such an announcement alone is enough to insure the theatre will be packed to the doors at every performance. For no better known nor more sincerely loved act is in existence. Thirty tiny men and women, everyone of whom is an artist and is an individual headliner. A wild animal circus. Feats of horsemanship, ethics of the drawing room, echoes from the concert and song world, marvelous exhibitions of magical phenomena, entertaining display of muscular development, a hunting scene, a fashion revue, a snatch of cowboy acrobatic pastime, a dream spectacle, a boxing bout that closes with a riot of laughter, a military drill which won praise from America's leading army men—All this and more, executed by tiny men and women, not one of whom is more than three feet three inches in height, and most of them smaller, comprise the elements of the approaching performance. Comedy also plays an important role in the varied offerings. Children take especial delight in the quaint work of Singer's Midgets. But their elders invariably are equally enthusiastic. Sidney Grant, musical comedy person of note, who co-starred here recently with Charlotte Greenwood in "So Long Letty," is to present his songs and stories. He possesses a smart personality and an abundance of pleasing stage tricks as well as being a finished performer. Foster Ball's interpretation of "The Grand Army Man," feeble of body but alert of mind, with a strong tendency to run amiss, is a splendid bit of characterization which is a favorite of vaudeville fans. In his next week's act, Ball will put new words into the mouth of the veteran, but the creation is the same as of yore. The old veteran is one of the few stage "cameos." Hugh Herbert, who was seen here several seasons ago in "The Sons of Abraham," is to return with a new vehicle entitled "Mind Your Business," which displays the results of meddling. Herbert's character acting is in high repute. A sterling company supports him. One of America's foremost pianists, David Sapirstein, whose work compares with Paderewski's, Bauer's, Hoffmann's Godowsky's and Grainger's, it is reported, will render a classical program. Sapirstein's music is not only a model of technique, harmony, touch, sympathy and power, but of heart and soul. Three Romanos will offer a series of fantastic classical dances. They were featured at the New York Hippodrome and have scored wondrously well in vaudeville. Having been the favorite story teller of the New Mexico ranch bunk house, Texas Walker, ex-cowboy, now is in vaudeville and with his partner, pretty Guadalupe Warne, will distribute sunshine and smiles. Rae Samuels, who is scoring her usual series of applause knock-outs this week, continues with the coming show for one more week only as the one act of this week to be held for a 14-day engagement.

WILL RESIST REACTION.

At a conference of trade unionists and farmers in Lincoln, Neb., it was agreed to circulate petitions for a referendum on three reactionary laws passed by the last legislature. The obnoxious statutes are:

Anti-picketing.

Prohibiting the establishment of a bank in any community unless it can be "conclusively shown" that there is a public necessity for such bank. This law makes a dead-letter of the co-operative bank law because of the power that banks wield in their respective communities.

Providing that every country voter must register with the county clerk and make oath as to his party affiliation. The clerk is directed to refuse to register a voter who fails to give a satisfactory reason why he wishes to affiliate with another party.

COALINGA BARBERS WIN.

Coalinga barbers have won an increase after a one-hour strike. They formerly were guaranteed \$30 and got a percentage on business above \$40. Now they are guaranteed \$40 and get a commission on business above \$54.

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BADGES, LAPEL BUTTONS
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MATINEES 25¢ & 50¢
DAILY

EVENINGS \$1.25 to 25c
Except Sats., Suns., & Holidays

AND THE SAME
GREAT SHOWS

SMOKING PERMITTED IN DRESS CIRCLE
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THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

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HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

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ALAMEDA ACRES are ABSOLUTELY the best buy in the entire Bay region.
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CRACKER BAKERS.

With the assistance of the officers of the Labor Council the Cracker Bakers' Union has negotiated a new working agreement which provides for an eight-hour day. Heretofore the cracker bakers have been working nine hours a day.

LAUNDRY WORKERS.

The Labor Council has indorsed the proposed wage scale and working agreement of the Laundry Workers' Union, there being practically no change in wages or working conditions provided for in the existing agreement, which expires June 18th.

BARBERS GAINING.

Officers of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union report that during the past month charters have been issued for nine local unions.

In many cities of the country the Barbers' Union has recently negotiated working agreements providing for wage increases and strictly union conditions.

WEIMAR PLAN REJECTED.

The Labor Council at its meeting last Friday night refused indorsement to the plan to build a tuberculosis sanatorium at Weimar, but favored the construction of such a hospital in a suitable climate at some point not so remote from San Francisco.

SCHARRENBERG GOES EAST.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, is en route to Washington, D. C., where he will appear before the Senate and House Committees on Commerce in opposition to repeal or modification of the Seamen's act.

Scharrenberg will appear before the committee hearings as a representative of the International Seamen's Union of America, he being a member of the general executive board of that organization.

With Scharrenberg will be Andrew Furseth, president of the International Seamen's Union of America, who was largely responsible for the passage of the Seamen's Act.

PICKETING ORDINANCE.

The question of repeal or amendment to the anti-picketing ordinance now in force in this city was referred by the Labor Council last Friday night to its law and legislative committee for investigation and report. The question was considered some time ago by representatives from various unions in conference and it was then decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Labor Council to adopt a policy relating to the matter. The committee will hear what those interested have to say before drafting a report to the Council.

SIX THOUSAND MEN TO LOSE JOBS.

Six thousand men now employed in the Northwest shipyard, at Portland, and the Standifer yard, at Vancouver, Wash., will be thrown out of work with the completion of the contracts now on hand. Most of these men will be let out before the first of June unless additional contracts are secured, and there are none in sight now. It is believed that the Vancouver yard will launch its last hull within the next ten days or two weeks. After that a few men will be retained for collecting the materials and equipment and other work incident to a permanent closing of the plant.

Metal trades workers are convinced that ship building there is over for several years to come, and the metal craftsmen will be obliged to find employment in other industries.

MOLDERS.

The local Molders' Union is making arrangements for its annual picnic to be held at Shell Mound Park on Sunday, June 19. The committee on arrangements is planning many novel features for the program of entertainment, which will include an athletic tournament, music and dancing. Three California-made stoves are to be given away as gate prizes. James De Succa, one of the oldest members of the union, is honorary chairman of the picnic committee. The active chairman is R. W. Burton. James E. Dillon is secretary of the committee.

TO AID LOCAL STEVEDORES.

Tacoma, Wash., May 15, 1921.

To the Officers and Delegates of the 14th Annual Convention of the P. C. D., I. L. A.: Whereas, Local 38-33, Riggers and Stevedores of San Francisco, have been locked out since October, 1919; and

Whereas, The members of that Local have carried on the fight against the employers of that port who have used every means within their power to disrupt Local 38-33 by organizing a "blue book" organization, dictated to by the San Francisco Waterfront Employers' Association; and

Whereas, Not only is this persecution affecting our membership in that port, but this intolerable situation must of necessity reflect itself in the various ports on the Coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 14th annual convention assembled, express its appreciation of the splendid fight against said organized forces, and instructs the District Secretary to write the International President demanding that he take action with a view to assisting that Local, and that the incoming executive board be instructed to use all the means at the command of the district to assist Local 38-33 in their fight for their existence.

Fraternally submitted,
E. Ellis, G. Soule, P. Sinclair, J. Anderson, T. Comber.
(Convention concurred.)

DOESN'T OPPOSE UNIONS.

Marshall W. Gleason, New York glass manufacturer, has written officers of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union that his name is included in anti-union shop propaganda without his consent. This business man is chairman of the manufacturing committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Borough of Queens, which favors the anti-union shop.

"I was South when the above-mentioned movement was inaugurated," he says.

"I am decidedly opposed to such a plan being applied to the concern of which I am president. I have notified the manufacturing committee that the name of the Gleason-Tiebout Glass Company and my own name are not to be used in connection with this movement."

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